



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### POSSIBILITY FOR TV

We may be able to receive television programs directly from Europe over an undersea channel, if Bell Telephone Laboratories succeed in experiments with a new system for transmitting high frequency waves. The system uses two-inch pipes in place of wire cables.

### JAPAN'S COMEBACK IN SILK

Japan is slowly increasing sales of silk, which was one of her leading exports until the market was almost ruined by the appearance of nylon, dacron, and other man-made fibers. The Japanese are persuading manufacturers to combine the synthetic fibers with silk in blouses, shirts, and other clothing. The blend is said to provide an attractive new brilliance in garments.

### DEBATE OVER WEATHER

We've read numerous stories that glaciers melting in the north would let the world warm up and bring milder winters. A group of British scientists now says that the melting of glaciers around Iceland and elsewhere in the north is slowing down, and that this may mean worse weather in the future. Predictions over weather, of course, are as uncertain as weather itself.

### IRRIGATION IN SPAIN

Spain, with some aid from the U. S., plans by irrigation to turn more than a million acres of dry land into usable soil. The provision of more farm land can be a big help in raising Spanish living standards.

### TELEPHONES IN ELEVATORS

Telephones are being installed in elevators in the Senate wing of the Capitol, as a convenience for senators in emergency. The House side of the Capitol has had telephones in elevators for several years.

### RECORD NUMBER IN COLLEGE

Enrollment in the nation's colleges and universities has set an all-time record. Figures just released show an enrollment of 2,499,750 at the beginning of the fall term, or 11 per cent more than in 1953.

### THE HOUSE OF LINCOLN

Visitors to the Springfield, Illinois, house where Abraham Lincoln once lived now may see the upstairs rooms. In the past, only the lower floor has been open to visitors, who numbered more than 400,000 last year.

### U. S. TO TRADE FAIRS

Uncle Sam will take part in 20 industrial fairs in other countries this year. The fairs are held to arouse interest in trade among nations. The United States will send a representative to each fair for the purpose of helping our salesmen interest foreigners in American products.



BANGKOK, THAILAND, meeting place for the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization's conference. Thailand, once known as Siam, is a picturesque country. Note porcelain tower of an elaborate temple in the background.

## New Asian Defense Group Will Convene This Week

Manila Pact Powers Are to Map Plans for Blocking Any New Red Aggression in Lands of Southeast Asia

**N**EXT Wednesday—February 23—U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and representatives of the other nations in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) will meet in Bangkok, Thailand. They will discuss ways of blocking communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

SEATO was formed by eight nations last September in Manila, leading city in the Philippines. Our membership in the group received final approval earlier this month in the Senate by a vote of 82 to 1. Besides the United States, other members of the organization are Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Members of SEATO agree to work together in case of trouble in the Pacific area. If one country is attacked, each member nation pledges to take steps to meet the common danger. If an area covered by the treaty is threatened in any other way—for example, by communist infiltration—the member countries will consult immediately

on how to meet the problem. They are also pledged to work together to promote economic progress in Southeast Asia.

Asian-mainland area covered by the pact is that of member countries plus Cambodia, Laos, and South Viet Nam—the three non-communist areas of Indochina—and Malaya. The Indochinese areas are included because of close ties they have with France. Malaya is a British protectorate.

Areas in Asia lying north of approximately the 21st parallel are not included in the territory protected by the pact. Thus, Formosa—for example—is outside the jurisdiction of the new defense group.

It is SEATO's aim to keep Southeast Asia out of communist hands. Strategically important, this area is the main source of two of industry's most important raw materials—rubber and tin. Both are vital defense items. Possession of these vast stores of rubber and tin by the Reds would

(Concluded on page 6)

## Change in Soviet Regime Examined

Many Questions About Latest Upset in Russian Capital Are Yet Unanswered

**W**HAT'S going on in Russia? What do the recent changes within the Soviet government mean? Such questions are being asked by news observers throughout the free world, and most people within Russia itself are no doubt equally puzzled.

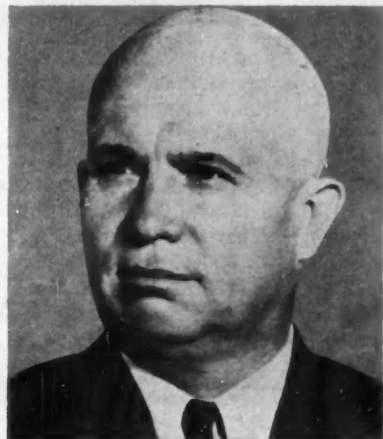
On the surface, the events which took place February 8 look fairly simple and clear-cut. Georgi Malenkov, who had been Premier since the death of Joseph Stalin in March 1953, appeared at a meeting of the Russian Supreme Soviet—or parliament—and resigned. A few hours later, Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev nominated Marshal Nikolai Bulganin to become the new Premier, and Bulganin was unanimously "elected" by members of the parliament.

But this reshuffling probably has not made Bulganin the top man in Russia. The real kingpin of the Kremlin, according to informed observers from the outside world, is now Khrushchev. He apparently controls the machinery of the Russian Communist Party, as First Secretary of that organization, and the Communist Party controls the government. It was by working for a similar position that the late Joseph Stalin was able to make himself absolute dictator of the Soviet Union.

Marshal Bulganin may continue to stay in office as Premier for a long time. In the making of Soviet policy, however, he is expected to exert less actual influence than does Khrushchev.

There have been signs for a number of months that Khrushchev's power in Moscow was rising, and that former Premier Malenkov's prestige was declining. Various major speeches, which Malenkov might have been expected to deliver, were made instead by Khrushchev. Another sign of Khrushchev's growing importance

(Concluded on page 2)



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, who apparently has now become the most powerful official in Soviet Russia

# Change in Soviet Regime Viewed

(Concluded from page 1)

was his official visit to Red China last fall.

Still more significant has been the long-continuing disagreement, between Malenkov and Khrushchev, over what kind of goods Russia's factories should concentrate on producing. Khrushchev's view has now prevailed, and his victory is widely regarded as bad news for the Russian people and perhaps for the whole world.

When Malenkov became Premier, after Stalin died, he decided to put more emphasis than ever before on the production of "consumers' goods"—cars, television sets, refrigerators, clothing, and countless other items. He may have settled upon this policy because of a genuine feeling that the Russian people—after long years of privation and suffering—deserved better living conditions. Or he may simply have been looking for a way to make himself popular with the masses.

In any case, life did become a little less harsh and a little more hopeful for the average Russian while Malenkov was in power. This was a welcome change. During the early 1940's World War II had inflicted almost unbearable hardships on the people. After that war ended, dictator Stalin told them they still couldn't relax—still couldn't have much in the way of consumers' goods. He claimed that Russia was threatened by such nations as America and Britain. He demanded toil and sacrifice in order to build Soviet "defenses" stronger than ever.

Malenkov certainly didn't stop the military build-up when he came to power, but he *did* put somewhat more emphasis on the production of goods that the people wanted for their immediate use—and somewhat less on the production of heavy machinery and weapons.



NIKOLAI BULGANIN, who succeeded Georgi Malenkov as Premier of Russia

Nikita Khrushchev and various other leaders, however, strongly disliked the new policy. They preferred the old Stalin idea of "guns instead of butter." They struggled behind the scenes with Malenkov, and finally won. Anastas Mikoyan, one of Malenkov's chief supporters, resigned from the post of Trade Minister approximately a month ago. Moscow shortly afterward announced plans for stepping up the production of weapons and heavy machinery, and for cutting down on consumers' goods. Then came Malenkov's resignation on February 8.

What will be the effect of all this? In the first place, it seems to mean increased tension between Russia and the West. The Soviet Union, besides stepping up its military preparations, is now speaking in even tougher language than it did while Malenkov was Premier. On the same day that Malenkov resigned, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov delivered a long and violent speech—in which he referred to American foreign policy as "blood-saturated imperialism."

Some observers think Russia's leaders will eventually be forced to soften their attitude toward foreign countries, as a result of dissatisfaction and unrest among the Soviet people. We can be certain that the people are severely disappointed by the cutback in production of consumers' goods. They may even become so disgruntled that their attitude will weaken the nation and discourage its leaders from warlike moves.

On the other hand, there is danger that the officials in Moscow might decide to launch a foreign war so as to distract the Russian people's attention from their country's internal troubles. In short, we and our allies must stay on the alert and be prepared for just about anything the communists might do.

Among Russia's strictly internal problems, meanwhile, one of the most difficult involves farm output. Georgi Malenkov, in his resignation statement, blamed himself for an "unsatisfactory state of affairs . . . in agriculture."

Under a system of "state farms" and "collective farms" that was launched by Joseph Stalin, Russian farmers have been deprived of practically all their independence. The government has tried to force them to produce ever-increasing amounts of food and other supplies, but it hasn't succeeded very well in this effort. There is considerably less meat and milk produced for each person in Russia today, for instance, than there was 25 years ago.

Failures along this line have their roots deep in the past, and Malenkov probably doesn't deserve much of the criticism for them. But the top men in Moscow must have thought they needed a scapegoat, so they forced Malenkov to take the blame. This must mean that they are extremely worried about the problem of farm output. Severe difficulties in agriculture and other fields can cause further turmoil in the Russian government.

No one can really predict what will happen next, as the Soviet leaders struggle among themselves for power. What is the actual role, for instance, of Marshal Georgi Zhukov—the new Soviet Minister of Defense? Certain observers think he may turn out eventually to be more influential than Khrushchev.

In fact, news analysts have been calling attention to many different possibilities during the last two weeks. Noteworthy editorial comment on the latest Soviet developments, from several prominent papers or news organizations, is given in the paragraphs that follow. The writers' exact views are presented—mainly in their own words.

**Wall Street Journal:** There was nothing in the Soviet system that could



WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH carefully and wait for the answer

prevent the death of Stalin from setting off a power struggle. Stalin may have wanted Malenkov to succeed him, but there was no channel of succession within the regime. Stalin's survivors had no choice but to fight among themselves, just as Stalin himself had to fight fiercely until none could challenge his supremacy. The struggle never really ceases.

Meanwhile in Washington, Secretary of State Dulles' aides predict the Soviet is going to talk and act more aggressively on Formosa, on the rearming of Western Germany, and on Indochina and other trouble spots around the world.

**R. H. Shackford of the Scripps-Howard papers:** Top men in the Kremlin come and go. They are reshuffled or executed. Their tactics blow cold one day and hot the next. But behind it all, the basic policies and objectives of the communist conspiracy remain unchanged.

Their aim is world domination. The leaders have been saying so themselves for nearly 30 years. It probably will continue like that indefinitely. That is the only relative certainty emerging from the recent shake-up.

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin gets the top-name job in the Soviet government—Premier. But Nikita Khrushchev still holds the only job in Russia that has ever counted in the past—Secretary-General of the Communist Party.

Official American guesses on what this means are as varied and conflicting as those of the men in the street. But Foreign Minister Molotov killed any hopes of a trend toward a more reasonable policy with his speech denouncing the United States.

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** A dreary conclusion that most persons are likely to reach is that the shift in Soviet command will mean no improvement in communist relations with the West and probably a toughening in Soviet foreign policy.

But there is one thing that all of Molotov's tirades cannot obscure. That is the instability in the top levels of

the Soviet government. The unchallengeable rule that Stalin gained for himself with blood and steel has vanished. The gangsters are still fighting each other for undisputed command. Who will be the next to fall?

**Baltimore Sun:** We may look at this change as the latest episode in a ruthless struggle for personal power. Or we may look at it as a shift in Russian policy. Probably it is a mixture of both.

Looked at in terms of policy, this new shift of power offers no satisfaction whatever to the West. In the period since Stalin's death, there was an obvious effort to smooth down Russian relationships with balky satellites. There was an apparent effort to improve the lot of the Russian people. Even internationally, there was some evidence of a relaxation of that total faith in force and nothing but force.

Politically, then, we see the decline of the Russian leader, Malenkov, who typified communist notions of sweet reasonableness in domestic and international affairs, and the return to power of the "tough men."

**Washington Star:** At any rate, there are persuasive arguments in favor of the following theory: (1) that Marshal Nikolai Bulganin—the able and personable "political general" who has succeeded Malenkov as Premier—is merely a figurehead or "front man"; (2) that Nikita Khrushchev has emerged as the top boss of the Kremlin; (3) that he appears to be decidedly anti-American in his attitude; and (4) that Russia, under his rule, is likely to intensify its harsh and beligerent policy toward the free world.

## References

"Red Tactics Will Vary—So Will Ours," by U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, *Nation's Business*, January 1955.

"The Defense of Asia," by U. S. Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy, *The Department of State Bulletin*, November 29, 1954.

## Readers Say—

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Letters about the teenage voting issue, as requested in our paper dated January 24, are coming in from all parts of the country. Within the next few weeks, we shall publish a summary of your views on this subject.]

★

I am in favor of sending more aid to the people of Asian lands. There can be no peace when large numbers of people on the globe are poor and hungry. By sending them food and other things they need to help themselves, the Asians will be in a position to conquer poverty and communism. JACK ROSENAU, Carrington, North Dakota

★

I agree with President Eisenhower when he says every possible peaceful means of settling differences between us and the communists should be explored. Neither we nor the Reds can afford to get involved in an atomic war. Meanwhile, the stronger and the better prepared our defenses are, the safer we will be from enemy attack.

JIM STEELE,  
Malvern, Iowa

★

I agree with most of President Eisenhower's military defense plans. However, I don't think his military training program would bring the armed forces up to the strength needed for adequate protection of our country.

DENNIS MOORE,  
Portland, Oregon

★

I disagree with Mr. Neyhart of the AAA when he says that it is a serious mistake for parents to teach their children to drive. Not all schools have driving courses. How, then, can young people who attend such schools learn to drive a car? Most of us can't afford to pay for private instructions.

JO ANN BANKS,  
Richmond, Virginia

★

Some of our public officials scoff at the idea that we are exhausting our natural resources. It's true that there may be enough coal, iron ore, copper, oil, and other raw materials for the needs of the present generation of Americans. But what about our children? We must plan for the well-being of our descendants as well as our own. That means we must conserve our natural wealth.

CAROLYN HENGST,  
Rib Lake, Wisconsin

★

I don't think congressmen should get a pay boost. These lawmakers talk about cutting public expenses while they act to increase the cost of government with higher salaries for themselves.

KEN BRADMON,  
Grindstone, Pennsylvania

★

Formosa is vital to our security. If the Reds take that island, they would undoubtedly move on to the Philippines and other lands in Southeast Asia. The Chinese communists must be stopped before it is too late.

LARRY MUDRY,  
Seymour, Connecticut

★

Today, we have many more opportunities to gain a good education than did the youths of 50 or so years ago. Most of us, though, try to get our high school diplomas with a minimum of study. All in all, I think the average American boy or girl today ends up with less knowledge of the three R's than our parents or grandparents did.

ANDY KARANTINAS,  
Sioux City, Iowa

★

I strongly disagree with the idea of sending young offenders to jail for a period of time to let them see what prison life is like. These youths need help, not punishment.

I believe that if we really took an interest in individuals who started off on the wrong foot and tried to help them, there would be far fewer criminals than there are today. Punishment of offenders, in the long run, costs us more than treatment. It's about time we did something about our nation-wide crime problem.

ANNETTE HENSHAW,  
Galesburg, Illinois



THESE THREE young performers bear last names already famous on TV-radio. They are (left to right) Lindsay Crosby, Gail Clooney, and Jack Linkletter.

## Radio-TV-Movies

TWO teen-agers and a nine-year-old are following in the footsteps of their famous relatives at CBS radio in Hollywood. They are 17-year-old Lindsay Crosby, son of the famous Bing Crosby; 18-year-old Jack Linkletter, son of Art Linkletter of radio and TV fame; and singer Rosemary Clooney's youngest sister, 9-year-old Gail Clooney.

Of the three, Jack Linkletter is farthest along. He has been master of ceremonies for his own program for about six months. "Jack Linkletter's Teen Club" is a combination disk jockey, interview, and general chatter program.

To date, Lindsay Crosby's activity has been limited mostly to guest appearances on his father's program. Gail Clooney has sung on her sister's program. Both Lindsay and Gail have come through like old pros.

★

Guy Searls, CBS news correspondent in Hong Kong, is flying to Bangkok, Thailand, this week to cover the first conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, which will begin

on February 23 (see article on page 1). Mr. Searls' reports will be heard on "World News Roundup," "News of America," and other special CBS programs.

"World News Roundup" is heard each week, Monday through Saturday, from 8 to 8:15 a.m. (EST), and on Sunday from 9 to 9:15 a.m. "News of America" is on the air, Monday through Saturday, from 9 to 9:15 a.m.

★

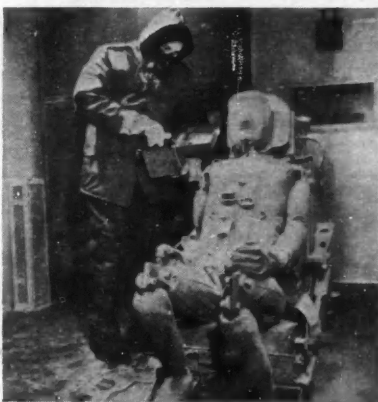
Sponsors spent 900 million dollars on television programs in 1954, according to Television Factbook. That's quite a contrast to 1946 when the stations on the air—there were less than a dozen—received a total revenue of about half a million dollars.

★

Hollywood film makers expect to shoot some 30 movies in overseas locations during the next year or so. Several U. S. films are being made this year in Hong Kong, off the China coast. Movies will also be filmed in Pakistan, India, France, and several other lands.

## Science in the News

THE British Navy has installed the first steam catapult on one of its aircraft carriers. The new device makes it possible for planes to be launched from ships in any kind of weather. Until now calm air or wind from the wrong direction have made carrier plane-launchings difficult and sometimes impossible.



THE DUMMY takes the test. Republic Aviation Company uses the dummy inside a "cold box" to test an automatic pilot ejection seat. The seat is checked at different temperatures to make sure that it will operate at all altitudes.

The steam catapult is said to give enough pressure to launch a fighter or bomber into the air in about 20 seconds regardless of wind direction. Before, it was necessary for carriers to turn into the prevailing wind to give planes a needed extra boost for take-offs.

★

Car owners will be interested in a gadget which makes it almost impossible to run out of gas. Already being sold, it is an electrical device which sounds a loud buzz whenever an auto's supply of gas becomes low.

Called Gas-O-Larm, the device is contained in a small aluminum case which is clamped underneath the dashboard and connected to the gasoline gauge and ignition switch. This warning signal is not expensive.

★

A South American mountain-climbing expedition claims to have found the highest peak in the Andes. Located in northwestern Argentina, the peak is said to measure 327 feet higher than the famous Aconcagua—until now considered the highest land point in the Western Hemisphere. Mount Aconcagua is 22,835 feet high.

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. Mao's government has set down *explicit* (eks-plis'it) conditions. (a) dangerous (b) unclear (c) plainly expressed (d) completely impossible.

2. The plan calls for a *cessation* (sē-sā'shun) of hostilities. (a) continuation (b) slowing down (c) stopping (d) supervision.

3. It was part of the *perennial* (pēr-ēn'ī-all) communist propaganda. (a) vicious (b) silly (c) never-ending (d) warlike.

4. When it is said that countries have a *tacit* (tās'it) agreement, it means that they have entered into (a) an unwritten understanding (b) a formal treaty (c) an ironclad alliance (d) tactful compromise.

5. The *ultimate* (ul'ti-mīt) decision will be made by Congress. (a) best (b) first (c) new (d) final.

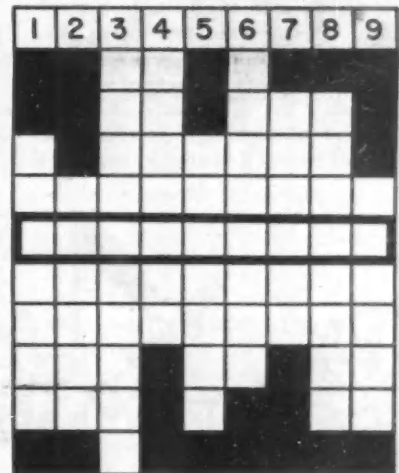
6. Eisenhower *reiterated* (rē-it'ēr-āted) his appeal for patience. (a) repeated (b) reinforced (c) redoubled (d) reviewed.

7. He was the most *dynamic* (dī-nām'ic) premier France has had in years. (a) quarrelsome (b) forceful (c) popular (d) learned.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of one of our SEATO allies.

- Second part of name for the SEATO nation with the smallest population.
- The world depends on Southeast Asia for most of its natural \_\_\_\_\_.
- He's probably the dictator of Russia today.
- Foreign observers wonder how developments in Russia will affect Soviet Foreign Minister \_\_\_\_\_.
- A leading city and capital of Pakistan.
- Russian premier who succeeded Malenkov.
- U. S. official attending the SEATO meeting.
- Country playing host to the SEATO conference.
- Chief city and seat of government of the Philippines.



## Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Land reform. VERTICAL: 1. Scelba; 2. Milan; 3. Naples; 4. Sardinia; 5. Turin; 6. Reuther; 7. AFL; 8. CIO; 9. Pride; 10. Meany.

# The Story of the Week

## School-Building Plans

Congress is taking a close look at the nation's school needs and at President Eisenhower's proposal on how these needs should be met. Some lawmakers support the President's school program, while others sharply criticize it.

The White House has suggested a seven-billion-dollar, three-year emergency construction program to help overcome an estimated shortage of 300,000 classrooms throughout the nation. Uncle Sam's share of this bill would amount to slightly less than 1 1/4 billion dollars. The states and local communities would pay the rest.

Under this plan, the federal government would make outright grants of money to certain communities which are unable to get school funds from any other source. Most assistance to local governments, however, would be through loans to be repaid with interest.

Supporters of this plan say: "The Eisenhower school proposal asks Uncle Sam to help areas which need it most, and encourages all states and communities to step up their school construction programs. Yet, it provides for a minimum of federal interference in local school matters."

The other side argues: "The entire nation suffers from poor schools in any given area. Hence, the federal government, which takes the biggest tax bite out of our pocketbooks, should help provide for adequate schools everywhere. The Eisenhower program puts the chief burden of school construction on local governments which are already staggering under bigger education bills than they can afford."

## Letters to Congressmen

One of the ways in which our congressmen learn how Americans feel about important issues is through letters from their constituents—the people they represent. You don't have to be of voting age to write to your member of Congress. Senators and Representatives welcome letters from Americans of all ages.

If you decide to write to your congressman, you should be brief and to the point in your letter, advises Muriel Ferris, an official of the League of Women Voters. Miss Ferris also suggests these rules:

First, stick to one issue in a single letter. If you want to express your views on a second issue, write another letter. Second, use your own words—don't copy the arguments of others. Members of Congress receive thousands of letters prepared by organized



PRESIDENT and Mrs. José Figueres (front) of Costa Rica review a victory parade to celebrate the government's success in putting down the recent rebellion

groups. The lawmakers can easily spot these "form" letters, and don't give them the close attention they give to individual letters.

Letters to Capitol Hill should be addressed to your individual congressman—Senate Office Building if he is a Senator, and House Office Building if he is a Representative—Washington 25, D. C.

## On Capitol Hill

Here are some actions taken by Congress since our last report on the work done on Capitol Hill:

The Senate approved our defense treaty with Nationalist Formosa, thus putting that agreement into force. Under the pact, we agree to come to Chiang Kai-shek's aid if Formosa or the nearby Pescadores are attacked by an enemy. However, Congress must declare war before we are required to aid Chiang.

The Senate, last week, discussed a measure extending the life of our military draft law for another four years beyond its expiration date of next June 30. This bill, already passed by the House, would continue to give our government authority to draft men between 18 1/2 and 26 years of age into the armed forces.

## United Labor

The nation's two largest labor groups—the AFL and the CIO—are hammering out details under which they can become a single organization

(see last week's issue of this paper). Officials of the two groups hope they will be able to put their final stamp of approval on plans to combine forces at conventions scheduled for next fall.

Earlier this month, CIO chief Walter Reuther and AFL head George Meany came to an agreement on a merger plan. Under the agreement, the AFL's estimated 10 million members and the CIO's membership of 5 1/2 to 6 million workers would be under a single head. AFL president George Meany would be asked to direct the new combined labor organization.

## The Matusow Case

Harvey Matusow, an American who is now 28 years old, joined a communist youth group in 1946. A year later he became a member of the communist party. In 1950, he decided to become an undercover agent for the FBI and report on the activities of Reds in the U. S. Eleven months later he was expelled from the communist group for informing on its members to the FBI.

Next, Matusow became a paid witness for investigating groups of Congress. He also acted as a witness against communist leaders who were tried and convicted for striving to overthrow our government. In addition, he advised Senator Joseph McCarthy during the Wisconsin lawmaker's probes into our overseas information programs. All told, Matusow testified against some 180 persons, accusing many of subversion.

Recently, Matusow made a startling confession. He declared that he gave false testimony against persons accused of disloyalty. He said he told lies about individuals in order to earn the fees which congressional committees and the Justice Department paid him for serving as their witness. He also admitted that he liked the "type of glamour enjoyed by the professional ex-communist" in our country.

Now, the Justice Department and congressional committees are closely questioning Matusow on his actions and checking into his past activities. They are trying to sift truth from lies in the testimony he has given thus far.

## Japan Votes

American officials will be closely watching the outcome of Japan's elections to be held on February 27. At stake, in the contest, are the seats of Japan's House of Representatives—the leading branch of that land's Diet, or parliament. This body, in turn, chooses the Japanese premier.

The election may decide to what extent Japan will trade with Red China and Russia, and whether or not that island nation will continue to cooperate closely with us on defense matters. In a later issue of this paper, we shall discuss the significance of the election results in Japan.

## Test Yourself

How long has Thailand been known by its present name? The land's legislators adopted the name "Thailand" in 1948. Previously, it was called Siam except for a short period of time in 1939, when it was temporarily known as Thailand. Thailand means land of the free.

When was the Republican Party organized? It was on February 28, 1854, that a political group described its get-together at Ripon, Wisconsin, as a "Republican" meeting. Some Republicans regard that meeting as the start of their party. Others claim that the Republican Party originated July 6, 1854, in Lansing, Michigan. At that time, the name "Republican" was formally adopted by a political group which held a state convention in Lansing.

What agency supervises federal highway programs? The Bureau of Public Roads, which is part of the Department of Commerce, is the chief highway-building agency of the federal government. It supervises aid to states in road construction, and sees to it that highways built with federal help meet certain standards of quality.



MANY WEST GERMANS, bitterly recalling the loss of World Wars I and II, don't want to build another army—even for anti-communist defense



"AND THOUGH he huffed and puffed . . ." The cartoonist is comparing Red China's attacks on the UN to the efforts of the "Big Bad Wolf" to blow down the brick house of the industrious pig.

The agency is headed by F. V. Du Pont.

Is Uncle Sam a leading shipbuilder among the world's nations? No, we are in 11th place in this field right now. Britain is the world's number one shipbuilder, followed by West Germany in second place, and the Netherlands in third place.

### The Three R's

Are young people who attend today's schools learning as much about the three R's—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic—as their grandparents did when they went to school?

Not long ago, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers tried to find the answer to that question. The group sponsored a nation-wide survey of today's school activities, and compared the results with records of by-gone years. This is what the investigators found:

Schools today are doing a better job of teaching young Americans about the three R's than was the case some 50 years ago. In addition, schools now teach many new subjects which were unheard of in the past. These include training in how to live happy and useful lives as citizens of a democracy.

### People in the News

Here are brief sketches of the lesser known leaders of nations belonging to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (their pictures appear on page 6).

Ramon Magsaysay, 48, has been president of the Philippines since December 1953. The son of a blacksmith, Magsaysay worked his way through the University of Manila where he studied law. As Defense Secretary, prior to his present post, Magsaysay gained widespread popularity for his effective methods of smashing the menace of communist rebels in his country.

Mohammed Ali, 45, is prime minister of Pakistan. Like Magsaysay, he

is a close friend of the United States. The Moslem leader has been active in politics throughout most of his life. Even before his country gained its independence from Britain in 1947, Ali headed a Moslem political group and held a number of local public offices. He became prime minister in April 1953.

Robert Menzies, 60, has been a prominent figure in Australian politics since the late 1920's. After serving in his country's national legislature for a time, he was named prime minister in 1939. He left that office in 1941, and returned again eight years later. He has been Australia's chief ever since that time.

Sidney Holland, 61, has been New Zealand's prime minister since 1949. Like Menzies, he is a tough foe of communism. A businessman and industrialist, Holland has had a hand in politics since first becoming a member

of New Zealand's parliament in 1935.

Luang Pibul Songgram, 57, is premier of Thailand. Though his country has a king, Rama IX, the premier conducts the day-to-day affairs of government. Songgram was premier from 1938 to 1944, and was returned to that post in 1948. He has been in power ever since.

### There Is Hope

For many months after the Indochinese land of Viet Nam was split into a communist-controlled northern section and a free southern area last July, the future of southern Viet Nam looked dark and gloomy. The government of that free land was sharply divided from within. Poverty was widespread. With each passing day, the Reds appeared to be gaining new supporters there.

Now, according to newsman Neal Stanford of the *Christian Science Monitor*, events in southern Viet Nam are taking a turn for the better. For the first time since last July, he says, there is hope that the Indochinese land can be saved from communism. Mr. Stanford's views are as follows:

Southern Viet Nam's ambitious land reform program is becoming an effective weapon against communism and poverty. Some 800,000 acres of good rice lands are being divided up and sold at low prices to needy farmers. In this way, the communist promise of "land for the landless workers" falls on deaf ears.

The Indochinese land's Premier Ngo Dinh Diem is growing in popularity among his people. Though he still faces opposition from powerful groups at home, he is winning the backing of more and more Viet Nameese for his policies.

If Diem can complete his reform program, southern Viet Nam will have a good chance of coming out on top in its struggle against communism.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will be: (1) America's proposed highway building program. (2) How strong is China?

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Jim: What's your idea of a good TV mystery?

Tim: One in which it's hard to detect the sponsor!

Definition of Dieting: Triumph of mind over platter.

"Looks like rain," the tourist said to an oldtimer in an arid part of the West. "I sure hope so," sighed the old man. "Not for me but for my grandson here. I've seen rain."

A lady traveling with a friend on an airplane said to the pilot just before the takeoff: "Now, please don't go faster than sound—we want to talk."

Wife: John, the bill collector is here. Husband: Just tell him to take the pile on my desk, dear.

Office Boy: There's a salesman outside with a mustache. Executive: Tell him I've got a mustache.

The speaker flung down several typewritten sheets before his secretary.

"Don't use such long words in my speeches," he said. "I want to know what I'm talking about."



"I'm probably just going through a phase. Don't you think so?"

## SPORTS

FOR a number of years, the 4-minute-mile was the most discussed goal of track athletes. Since Roger Bannister of England cracked that barrier last spring, another goal is getting plenty of attention. It is the 7-foot high jump.

Three athletes are nearing the 7-foot mark. Ernie Shelton of the University of Southern California has cleared 6 feet 11 inches. Navy lieutenant Ken Wiesner and Herman Wyatt of San Jose, California, have topped the bar at 6 feet 10 inches. World record for the high jump is 6 feet 11½ inches, established by Walt Davis, a Texan who has retired from jumping competition.

Aiming to defend his U. S. championship at downhill racing on skis this winter is tiny, 23-year-old Chiharu "Chick" Igaya, a Japanese youth now attending Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.

Igaya grew up in the mountains of northern Japan, where winter snows are deep. He has been skiing since the



"CHICK" IGAYA, who took up the sport in Japan at age 3, is one of the top skiers in the United States today

age of 3. An American who saw Chick perform on skis in his home country helped him come to the United States and enroll at Dartmouth.

The little athlete's specialty is the slalom, a race in which skiers must combine speed and control in zipping along a winding, downhill course. Igaya was named the outstanding skier in our national meet in Colorado last year.

What will Sax Elliot, basketball coach at Los Angeles State College, come up with next? Known for his novel ideas, Elliot recently provided elevator shoes for his basketball team. When LA State played Utah earlier this month, the Los Angeles center wore shoes with a 6-inch sole of sponge rubber. Other players had soles up to 3 inches thick.

Elliot feels that the use of such shoes will help make basketball more fair for short players. The outcome of the game did not exactly prove his point, though, because Utah won by the score of 77 to 38.

Other ideas advanced at one time or another by Elliot include the following: placing basketball officials on a platform above the court; giving a visiting team 6 points to offset the advantage the home team has in playing on its own court; making the team that first gets 64 points the winner of the game.



LEADERS OF NATIONS IN SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (left to right): Prime Ministers Robert Menzies of Australia, Sydney Holland of New Zealand, Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines, Premier Pibul Songgram of Thailand, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States. There was no French leader in office as we went to press.

## Southeast Asia

(Concluded from page 1)

not only deprive free nations of raw materials they badly need, but would give a tremendous boost to the communist war machine.

The region is important in a military way, too. Once in control of the area, the communists would be in an ideal position to launch a drive westward into India, or down the island chain of Indonesia toward Australia. If India fell, all Asia would be doomed.

The Manila Pact was drawn up late last summer—largely as a result of communist successes in Viet Nam. Our leaders were deeply disturbed by the success of the Reds in extending their influence southward from communist China. They felt that a mutual security system for Southeast Asia was needed.

The strong point of the new organization is that it lets the communists know that joint action will be taken against them if they push on into Southeast Asia. For the troubled region, the 8-nation pact supplies a defense group comparable—in some ways—to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which was set up to block aggression in Europe.

### Pact's Weakness

A major shortcoming of the Manila Pact is that not all the lands of southern Asia adhered to it. India, Burma, Ceylon, and Indonesia refused to join the new group. They are following a neutral course in world affairs—they say—and do not want to ally themselves too closely with the western powers. India, the leader of the neutral group, is actually hostile to the new defense organization, and feels that it will increase tension in Asia.

SEATO is undoubtedly weakened by the refusal of these lands to join. The Asiatic area covered by the pact amounts to about 916 million square miles and includes approximately 136 million people. But the area of the nations in South Asia refusing to take part is more than twice as large and takes in four times as many people.

These are some of the basic facts which the conference delegates at Bangkok must keep in mind this week as they tackle the big problems confronting them. One vital question they must thresh out is this: *What military steps should be taken to bolster the new defense organization?*

SEATO—unlike the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—does not have military forces of its own. How the Pacific organization can be given sufficient "muscle" to deter the Reds is a problem that will be tackled this week.

Right now, indications are that the new group will not maintain a large standing force in Southeast Asia. Instead, it will probably rely mainly on reserves that can be moved in quickly by the member nations if the com-

munist should strike in this region.

Thus, U. S. planes stationed in the Philippines and in other friendly areas could fly troops to the mainland of Asia within a matter of a few hours. Jet aircraft can now fly from Britain to Far East bases within 72 hours, and planes from Australia and New Zealand could reach Asia even sooner.

Already steps are being taken by the British in Malaya to prepare air fields for handling jet military planes. At the same time, the British are now engaged in testing jet bombers under tropical conditions.

Where a communist attack might be launched will also occupy the Bangkok group. At present, the areas most exposed to the Red threat seem to be Laos and South Viet Nam. These Indochinese regions adjoin communist North Viet Nam, and are the scene of Red undercover activity.

After Laos and South Viet Nam, countries that might next become targets of the Reds are Cambodia and Thailand. The Thailand government has taken strong measures against native communists, and there is little Red activity at this time in Cambodia. Yet neither nation is strong, and could not hold out against a major communist thrust by itself.

Malaya has been a trouble spot for some years as the Reds have waged guerrilla (hit-and-run) warfare against the British and their native allies. Today the rebels have been forced far back into the jungles, and conditions are the best in some years. The situation here will require constant watching, though.

Another military matter under discussion at Bangkok will be whether to set up a permanent military headquarters. If such a headquarters is set up, it may be located at the British base on Singapore, an island just off the southern tip of Malaya.

A second big problem to come before the conference involves this question: *How can the new organization promote economic progress in Southeast Asia?*

By pledging to promote progress along economic lines, the Manila Pact powers have already acknowledged that poverty and misery are major factors behind the growth of communism in Asia. Throughout the area per capita income is less than \$200 per year. Illiteracy is widespread. In Southeast Asia, the average life expectancy of a child at birth is approximately 32 years as compared to nearly 70 in the United States. Low health standards, lack of medical facilities, and poor diet account for the difference.

The conference at Bangkok this week will probably explore ways of raising living standards as quickly as possible. The delegates to the meeting are likely to re-examine the aid programs already being carried on.

During the present year, about 300 million dollars has been allotted by the United States for economic aid programs in southern Asia. Most of this sum is going to countries covered by the Manila Pact. With these funds we are financing health programs and helping to train nurses, sanitary engineers, and doctors. Part of the aid is going to increase rice production. Fertilizers, irrigation aids, and new types of seeds are some of the tools we are using to help Southeast Asia's people produce more crops.

### Britain's Program

Great Britain is also taking major steps along these lines. She is promoting an economic-development program known as the Colombo Plan. The United States is cooperating in the project. SEATO members receiving aid under this program include Thailand, Pakistan, Cambodia, Laos, and South Viet Nam.

Ways will probably be sought this week to coordinate these various aid plans and to make them more effective. An attempt may also be made to increase economic assistance.

Still another major question which will come before the Bangkok conference is this: *How can the SEATO powers prevent communist infiltration and subversion in Southeast Asia?*

Subversion may be defined as the attempt to destroy a government from within the nation. When the Soviets

or Chinese Reds want to gain control of another land without actually going to war, they make use of native communists within the country involved. The native Reds try to get into power by whatever means they can, usually posing as staunch patriots. They try to infiltrate ("worm their way") into key government posts. Even though they are not able to gain power at once, they can often influence public policy and pave the way for a future seizure of the government.

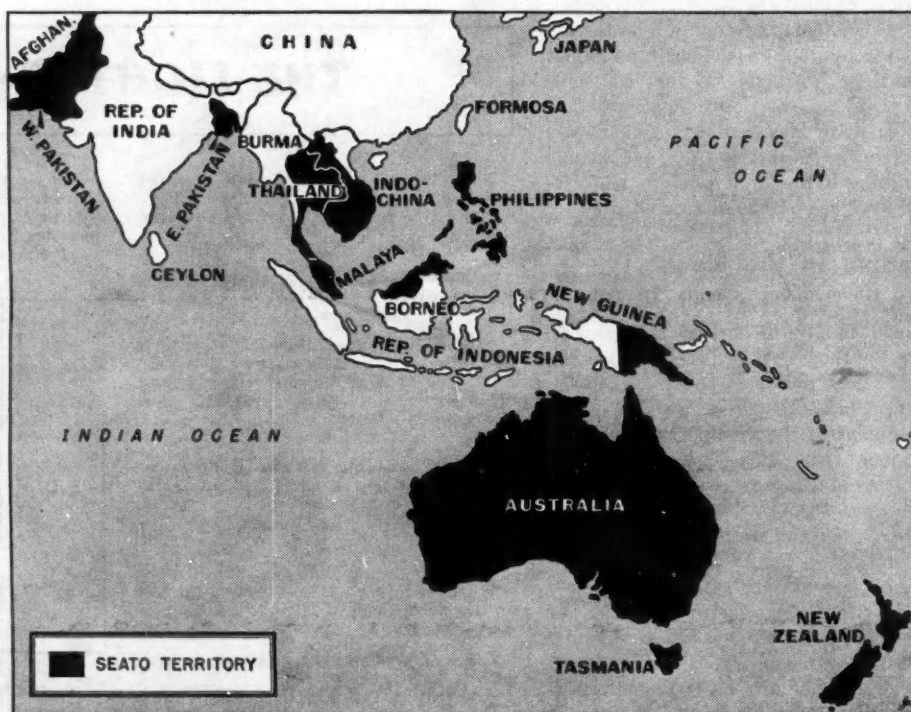
In drumming up support among the general public in lands they want to take over, the Reds use many forms of propaganda. They stress such slogans as "anti-colonialism," "Asia for the Asiatics," and "liberation" from the western powers. Many people swallow this propaganda.

Today the radio stations in both Peiping, Red China's capital, and Hanoi, capital city of North Viet Nam, are beaming a steady stream of such propaganda into Southeast Asia. Not many people have radios, to be sure, but those who do hear it often spread the propaganda among their friends.

When the communists nibble away at a country through these various methods, it is difficult to curb them. Yet through such methods they can weaken a nation to the point where it becomes an easy victim of communism. Just how the Asiatic nations in the SEATO pact can combat such methods will be thoroughly discussed.

None of the SEATO lands in Asia allows the Reds to operate openly, and strict measures have been taken against native communists in all these countries. SEATO delegates at the Bangkok conference will compare notes on how their nations seek to control the Reds, and will coordinate their activities in combating infiltration and subversion. We may decide, too, to step up our own propaganda activities in these countries.

U. S. leaders feel that we must make plain to these lands that we are not trying to exploit them in any way. If the Asian people can be made to understand that communism threatens their freedom and progress, and that we are sincerely trying to help them, we may gain their solid backing and be able to curb Red subversion.



SEATO TERRITORY. The U. S., Britain, and France (not shown), and Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan belong to the Asian defense group. Parts of New Guinea, northern Borneo, Malaya, and Indochina are shown as SEATO territory, because they are linked to Britain, Australia, or France.



A THAILAND FARMER working in a field of rice, the chief food of most Asians

## Five Nations in SEATO

They Are in the Regions Where Fighting Likely Would Occur If Communists Try to Conquer Southeast Asia

**A**LONG with the United States, Great Britain, and France, five other nations belong to SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (see page 1 article). Following are brief descriptions of the five, which lie in Pacific Ocean waters or are a part of the Asian mainland.

**Australia:** About as large as the U. S.; has huge deserts and jungles; also, in southeast, there are mountains and temperate, fertile valleys. Population nearly 9 million, most of them descendants of British and other European pioneers. Language, English. Free primary education. Sports include tennis, swimming, football, boxing.

Sheep raising is major occupation; Australia leads the world in wool production. Gold is mined in large quantity. Factories make steel, automobiles, machines.

Leading cities: Sydney, seaport and wool market, population over 1,600,000; Melbourne, seaport, population over 1,300,000; capital is Canberra, population under 30,000.

Australia belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations, governs herself independently through a parliament and prime minister.

**New Zealand:** About the size of Colorado, is made up of two large islands and numerous small ones. Climate is temperate. Population over 2 million. English is the main language. Government spends 10 per cent of budget on education. Favorite sports are football and hockey.

A grazing country, New Zealand is a big producer of sheep. Freezing meat for export is an important industry.

Leading cities: Auckland, seaport, population over 350,000; capital is Wellington, population about 137,000.

Also a Commonwealth country, New Zealand has its own prime minister and parliament.

**The Philippine Republic:** About the size of Arizona, made up of five large islands and over 7,000 small ones. Temperature is warm the year around. Population about 21½ million. Tagalog, English, Spanish are languages. Good primary schools and 90 schools of higher learning. Among sports are basketball, boxing, tennis, and swim-

ming. Government is democratic, with two-house legislature and president.

Farming is chief occupation; sugar, rice, coconuts, hemp (used for rope), are major products.

Main cities: Manila, port, seat of government, population over 1 million; capital-to-be, Quezon City, population 159,000.

Governed as a democratic republic, with president and two-house legislature.

**Thailand:** A little larger than Utah and Nevada together, has a warm, moist climate. Population 19½ million. Languages are Thai and Chinese. Education is being advanced slowly. Native dancing is a favorite form of entertainment, but western-type sports are popular in urban areas.

Primarily a farming country, rice is the chief crop. Rubber, tin, and teakwood are important exports.

Leading city: Bangkok, port and capital, population close to a million.

King Rama IX heads the constitutional kingdom, which has a prime minister and parliament.

**Pakistan:** A little smaller than Texas and Colorado together. It is in two parts on the Asian mainland, the two sections being separated by a thousand miles of India's territory. Climate varies from a comfortable, cool region in the west, to a heavy, hot rainy area in the east. Population is about 76 million. Schools are increasing in number. English, Bengali and other Asian tongues are languages. Sports include soccer and tennis.

Agriculture is the chief occupation, and wheat, jute, rice, cotton, and tea are among the crops. Industry is developing slowly.

Leading city: Karachi, capital, population over a million.

Pakistan, a Commonwealth nation, is governed through a prime minister and a legislature.

Miniature TV cameras are helping the crews of Canadian whaling vessels to get whales on board. The small TV cameras are set in the stern of the ship, and they relay pictures to the bridge. There an officer looks at the screen and directs operations.

## Thoughts on Brotherhood Week

**T**HIS is Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews to promote understanding and unity of all our people—regardless of their religion, race, or national origins. Here are some thought-provoking views on this vitally important subject:

**Dwight D. Eisenhower:** "Without tolerance, without understanding of each other or without a spirit of brotherhood, we would soon cease to exist as a great nation."

**Bob Hope:** "If you want to live the American way, speak up for brotherhood, speak out against prejudice."

**Groucho Marx:** "Today you are betting your life on this country you live in. If we want to win the prize of national strength and security, we've got to work together. Let's respect each other's race and color and creed. Let's make Brotherhood Week last all year."

**Faye Emerson:** "One thing I like about show business is that people are judged on the basis of their ability, not because of their race, color, or creed. And that's the way it should be in every walk of life."

**Jane Wyman:** "The opportunity to practice brotherhood presents itself every time you meet a human being."

**Oveta Culp Hobby:** "Regard each man and woman as an individual. Not as a Catholic, Protestant, or Jew. Not as a Negro, Anglo-Saxon, or Asian. Look at the person—at the character and personality of this human being. Like or dislike that person for his own intrinsic qualities, and refuse to tinge that judgment by the irrelevant fact that he belongs to a different race or religion from your own."

**Bernard Baruch:** "The time will come, and soon I hope, when Brotherhood Week will be a reminder, not of the presence of discrimination in our midst, but of its eradication. Until that time we must, each of us, work to break down its barriers, fight bigotry wherever we find it, and cleanse our own hearts of animosity against our fellows."

**Avery Brundage,** President of International Olympic Committee: "The Olympic ideal of sport for sport's sake has defied dictators, outlasted wars and risen above political struggles. It will continue to do so. Sports are one of our most effective weapons against prejudice and intolerance. Politics, race, creed, color, or religion—all are equal on the playing field. Sports are a common ground upon which men and women of all nationalities and many different backgrounds may meet."

**Eddie Cantor:** "It seems improbable that we, or any nation or group of nations, will attain peace until each man, in his own mind and heart, treats all men as his brothers."

**Oscar Hammerstein II:** "If you really believe in the brotherhood of man, and you want to come into its fold, you've got to let everyone else in too."

**James Kerney, Jr.:** "All over America there are organizations helping to spread Brotherhood. There is the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and there are Councils for Human Relations in many cities. There is the great work of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts which helps promote Brotherhood. Giving blood to the Red Cross is Brotherhood at work. For that matter, a simple 'hello' to a neighbor is Brotherhood."

**Cornelia Otis Skinner:** "The fact that racial and religious prejudice should, in any form exist in a great democracy, is an incredible mockery of the very word *democracy*. It should be considered in the light of a personal disgrace to every citizen—a disgrace as shocking and as tragic as that of the discovery that a near and dear member of one's family has become a hardened criminal."

"For prejudice is a crime. It is a crime against the democratic ideal, a crime against the teachings of Christianity, Judaism, and the other religions, a crime against human decency, and a crime against just plain common sense. It must be solved by our actions, by our words, and by our thinking."



HOPE for mankind lies in respect for each other's beliefs and in cooperation by all toward building a better world—a goal that Brotherhood Week emphasizes

## Career for Tomorrow - - Radio or TV Announcer

**D**O you have a good voice? Do you express yourself well? If you can answer "yes" to these questions, you may have the necessary qualifications to become a radio or television announcer.

**Your duties**, if you choose this field, will be varied. Announcers introduce programs, read news reports and commercials, and announce the station's identification letters. They may also preside as masters of ceremonies at round-table discussions, and they may at any time have to ad-lib if a program is delayed or some unforeseen difficulty develops.

In addition to these duties, there are the behind-the-scenes preparations for the broadcasts. Each day, the announcer must study his schedule carefully and go over the scripts he is to read so that he can present the material smoothly and with the right emphasis. Otherwise, he may stumble, hesitate, and literally talk himself out of a job.

Announcers for small stations often write scripts, operate controls, or play records as part of their work. Those who work for the larger stations usually do general announcing or specialize in newscasting or reporting on sports events.

**Your qualifications**, in addition to those already mentioned, include the ability to speak correctly and effectively before a group of people. For TV jobs, it is also necessary to have good "camera appearance."

**Your preparation** can begin now. Take courses in English, foreign languages, history, literature, and pub-

lic speaking in high school. A broad cultural background, including a thorough knowledge of English, is the basic educational qualification for work in this field.

Some stations will employ only college graduates, while others will take non-college trained persons who have had extensive experience in announcing or in some related fields, particu-



**A RADIO ANNOUNCER** must be able to ad-lib when programs are delayed

larly in newspaper work. Generally speaking, though, to be an announcer you should go to college.

Most general announcers now on the networks started their careers with small stations. They went on to the larger stations and to the networks after they had gained experience. Many special announcers started their careers in other fields—as news or sports writers, for example. Either avenue is open to a prospective announcer today.

**Your salary**, as a beginner in a small station, is likely to be \$50 a week or less. Experienced announcers for large stations average about \$125 a week. A few top-notch announcers on the big networks have incomes that are much higher than these.

**Advantages** are (1) the work is interesting, and (2) it offers an opportunity for constantly improving your skills and background.

**Disadvantages** include the keen competition, especially for beginning positions, in this field. There are usually dozens of applicants for each job opening. The outlook is for a continued oversupply of announcers for available jobs. Then, too, working hours are often very irregular.

Though there are a number of successful women announcers, it is more difficult for them to get started in this occupation than it is for men. Women find their best opportunities on special programs—dramatic presentations, or discussions designed particularly for housewives.

**Further information** can be secured from your local radio and television stations. You can also get a free three-page pamphlet entitled "Announcers' Qualifications," from the National Broadcasting Company, Department of Information, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York. The Director of School and College Relations, 178 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts, puts out a booklet entitled "So You Would Like to Break into Radio?" It is available free on request.

## Study Guide

### SEATO Meeting

1. Who are the members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization?
2. What have the members pledged to do in common?
3. Why is Southeast Asia regarded as such an important area?
4. Why didn't India and certain nearby nations join SEATO?
5. In what lands of Southeast Asia might the Reds next strike?
6. How does it seem likely that SEATO's defenses will be set up?
7. What economic problems are the SEATO nations tackling?
8. Why is it difficult to curb communist subversion in these lands?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that SEATO should have a standing military force in Southeast Asia just as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has in Europe? Why, or why not?
2. How do you think communist subversion and infiltration can most effectively be checked in Southeast Asia? Explain.

### Soviet Union

1. When did Georgi Malenkov become Premier of Russia?
2. Who became Premier when Malenkov resigned early this month?
3. Discuss Nikita Khrushchev's present position in the Soviet government.
4. How did Malenkov and Khrushchev disagree on Soviet industrial policy? What change of emphasis has now occurred in this field?
5. How are the Russian people likely to feel about this change?
6. Tell briefly about the agricultural failures for which Malenkov has taken the blame.
7. What difference, if any, is the recent upset in Moscow expected to make in Russia's attitude toward the West?

### Discussion

Do you think the Soviet governmental shift calls for any change in America's policy toward Russia? If so, in what direction? Explain your views.

### Miscellaneous

1. What are the arguments for and against President Eisenhower's school-building plans? With which side do you agree and why?
2. What rules should you keep in mind in writing to your congressman?
3. When do the CIO and AFL plan to take final action on recent moves to combine forces?
3. Why are congressional groups and the Justice Department questioning Harvey Matusow?
5. Identify the following people: Ramon Magsaysay; Mohammed Ali; Robert Menzies; and Sidney Holland.
6. In what ways have we tried to help China's people in past years?

### Pronunciations

Aconcagua—ä-kön-kä'gwä  
 Anastas Mikoyan—ä-nä'stäs mī-kaw'-yän  
 Bengali—bën-gaw'lē  
 Georgi Malenkov—gē-aw'r'gī mā-lén'kōf  
 Georgi Zhukov—gē-aw'r'gī zhōō'kōf  
 Karachi—kuh-rä'che  
 Luang Pibul Songgram—lwäng pē'bōōn sōng-kram'  
 Mohammed Ali—mōō-häm'mēd ä'le  
 Molotov—maw'luh-tōf  
 Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'  
 Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf  
 Nikolai Bulganin—nē'kō-li bōōl-gā'nēn  
 Quezon—kä-zōn  
 Ramon Magsaysay—rä-mawn' mäg-sī-sī  
 Sun Yat-sen—soon yät-sēn

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) plainly expressed; 2. (c) stopping; 3. (c) never-ending; 4. (a) an unwritten understanding; 5. (d) final; 6. (a) repeated; 7. (b) forceful.

## Historical Backgrounds - - U. S. and China

**R**ED China often charges that the United States is seeking to dominate Asia, and has been especially bitter over our determination to defend Formosa.

The truth, as history shows, is that this country seeks no territory in Asia. We have no wish to impose our will on Asians. Our goal is to try to keep peace in Asia, as well as in other parts of the world. We have spent billions of dollars in Asia—not in an effort to dominate that continent, but rather to help raise Asian living standards. It is our belief that people are more likely to be peace-minded if they have enough of the necessities of life.

Our nation's policy is very clearly shown by its attitude toward China for more than 100 years. Through those years we have worked in behalf of true independence for China, and particularly to prevent any foreign nation from dominating the Chinese. The U.S. has given aid time and again to the ancient, poverty-stricken land in an effort to help its people toward a better standard of living.

For most of the past 100 years we have had the friendship of the Chinese people. Many of them in Red territory doubtless still think kindly of us, despite attacks that their dictatorial government makes against the United States.

In 1844, we signed our first treaty with a Chinese government. This treaty established rules for fair trade between China and the U.S., and was intended to keep any foreign nation

from gaining dominance over the Chinese.

Russia quickly showed that she was seeking power in China. In the years after 1844, our government tried to get all nations to agree to a fair trade policy in China. Russia, however, was evasive. By 1902, she was able to wrangle industrial privileges and control of some property in Chinese Manchuria.

The U. S. promptly protested against Russia's actions. When the Russians pressed China to give them special rights in Manchuria in 1903, our diplomats stepped in and prevented this development from occurring.

Not all our efforts to preserve Chinese independence have been directed



**DR. SUN YAT-SEN**, who founded the first Republic of China.

toward Russia. For many years, beginning in the 1900's, we sought by diplomatic agreements, by protests, and warnings to prevent Japan from taking over China. We gave military aid to the Chinese throughout World War II, and we provided food and other supplies both during and after that war at a cost of many millions of dollars.

Our policy, as is quite easily seen, has not been successful in keeping China an independent nation. Its huge mainland area is ruled today by a Red dictatorship, and Russia has a great deal of influence and power in China.

The United States government does not like and does not recognize the communist government in China. We dislike, too, the influence that Red Russia exercises over communist China's government.

In spite of our dislikes and regrets about the present situation, our policy, nevertheless, remains the same. We are searching for ways to maintain peace and, if possible, to assure real independence for the Chinese nation.

In line with this policy, we hope that Russia never will be able to establish absolute control over Red China. Much as we dislike the Red Chinese government, our diplomats are ready to negotiate with it in the cause of peace. Certainly there is nothing in the record of history, past or present, to justify charges by the Chinese Reds that we seek to dominate their country, or any other part of the world.